

Male.—Like the female except that posterior coxae are black, posterior tibiae more broadly infuscated apically, and abdomen darker, the first tergite being entirely blackish.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 52890.

Type locality.—Santa Ana, Calif.

Host.—*Gnorimoschema lycopersicella* (Busck).

Described from five females and four males. The type, allotype, and four paratypes reared by J. C. Elmore and A. F. Howland at the type locality, the type and three paratypes on June 27, 1936, and the allotype and one paratype on October 28, 1936. One of the remaining paratypes is from Vista, Calif., reared November 25, 1936; one from Long Beach, Calif., reared November 22, 1937, and one from Irving, Calif., reared December 6, 1937. In addition to the type series I have before me three females and two males, unquestionably of the same species, reared from *Gnorimoschema gudmannella* (Wlsm.) at St. Croix, Virgin Island, in March, 1922.

ANCYLODERES, A NEW GENUS OF SCOLYTIDAE.

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In a revisional paper published in 1931¹ the writer removed the form originally described as *Cryphalus pilosus* Lec. from the genus *Pseudopityophthorus*, where it had been placed by Swaine (1918),² but did not assign it to another genus. This rather unsatisfactory action was taken because, while an earlier examination had indicated that *pilosus* did not belong to any of the genera to which it had been assigned, a reexamination of the type was desirable before definitely disposing of the species. This reexamination shows that Leconte's species represents an undescribed genus, a description of which, accompanied by a redescription of a cotype and a description of a closely allied species, is presented here.

The species in question was described by Leconte (1868)³ in the genus *Cryphalus* Er. In his key to the species on page 154 Leconte refers to it as *pilosus* and it is so named in the list of species on page 178. However, in looking up these references,

¹ A Revisional study of the genus *Pseudopityophthorus* Sw. in North America, M. W. Blackman, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. XXI : 223-236, 1931.

² Canadian Bark Beetles, J. M. Swaine, Canada Dept. Agr. Ent. Branch Bull. 14, pt. 2 : 1-142, 1918.

³ Appendix to Zimmermann's Synopsis of Scolytidae, J. L. Leconte, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. II : 150-178, 1868.

one by species number and the other by page number the writer finds the name heading the description to be *C. pilosulus*. The first name used in the key by which the species in question is distinguished from all the others discussed is *pilosus*, and in the writer's opinion this name should stand in spite of the fact that Leconte in a later paper (1876)⁴ refers it to the genus *Pityophthorus* under the name of *pilosulus*.

ANCYLODERES, new genus.

Generic characters.—Body form slender, cylindrical; front of the head planoconvex, finely, convergently aciculate; antennal club nearly 1.5 times as long as the five-jointed funicle, broad oval, first segment nearly as wide as others, with three sutures, the first two chitinized; pronotum with dorsal outline evenly convex, the summit not elevated, anterior margin extended and with broad low serrations, anterior area with broad, very low asperities, rather closely and deeply punctured behind; elytral punctures fine, confused. Allied to *Gnathotrichus* Eichh. but differing in pronotal, antennal, and other characters.

Type species.—*Cryphalus pilosus* Leconte.

Ancyloderes pilosus (Leconte).

Cryphalus pilosus Leconte, Amer. Ent. Soc. Trans. 2 : 154, 178, 1868.

Cryphalus pilosulus Leconte, Amer. Ent. Soc. Trans. 2 : 166, 1868.

Pityophthorus pilosulus (Leconte), Amer. Phil. Soc. Proc. 15 : 350, 351, 1876; Swaine, N. Y. State Mus. Bull. 134 : 136, 1909.

Pseudopityophthorus pilosulus (Leconte), Swaine, Canada Dept. Agr. Ent. Branch Bull. 14, pt. 2 : 94, 1918.

Redescription of Cotype.—Light reddish brown; 2.11 mm. long, 3.08 times as long as wide.

Front of the head not visible in the type, but in the cotype and in specimens in author's collection, finely convergently aciculate with a few fine punctures interspersed. *Antenna* slightly lighter in color, the club 1.48 times as long as funicle, 1.3 times as long as wide, broad oval, segments 2 and 3 subequal in width and segment 1 but slightly narrower, the first two segments comprising more than half the length of club, the first two sutures chitinized, weakly arcuate. *Eye* short oval, the inner line moderately emarginate.

Pronotum 1.25 times as long as wide, the sides subparallel (feebly arcuate) on the posterior half, then evenly narrowed, and broadly rounded in front; the margin slightly extended over the head and armed with about ten very low, broad serrations; the anterior two-fifths ornamented with very fine low asperities, becoming finer posteriorly and passing over into punctures at the summit; summit not elevated above the even contour of pronotum; posterior area finely, evenly, deeply, moderately closely punctured, the median line impunctate, not elevated, the basal marginal line very feeble and incomplete.

⁴The Rhynchophora of America North of Mexico, J. L. Leconte and G. H. Horn, Amer. Phil. Soc. Proc. 15 : 445 pp., 1876.

Elytra equal in width to pronotum, 1.83 times as long as wide; the sides nearly straight, subparallel, moderately rounded behind; surface moderately shining, rugulose, very finely punctured, with no indication of striae on the disc, the punctures bearing fine short hairs. *Declivity* rounded, with the sutural area feebly flattened, with a few extremely fine granules in the third interspace; the hairs considerably longer and more abundant.

The type series consists of two specimens both collected in California. The second specimen agrees with the type in all essentials but is slightly darker in color. Two specimens in the author's collection taken in flight by him at Northfork, Calif., October 4, 1926, also agree in all essentials. No sexual differences were noted in the four specimens. Nothing is known regarding the habits and host.

***Ancyloderes saltoni*, new species.**

Chestnut-brown; 2.4 mm. long, 3.23 times as long as wide.

Front of the head feebly flattened, finely convergently aciculate-punctate, the median line finely carinate. *Eye* short oval, the inner line emarginate. *Antenna* similar to that of *pilosus*, the septi of the first two sutures subtransverse, pigmented.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, widest near the middle, the sides evenly arcuate, rather broadly rounded in front; the anterior margin extended over the head and armed with about twelve broad low serrations; anterior area with fine, rather broad and low asperities, the summit not elevated, posterior area closely and finely punctured except in the smooth median line; posterior marginal line not complete.

Elytra not wider than pronotum, 1.92 times as wide as long, the sides subparallel, rather narrowly rounded behind, the surface moderately shining, finely rugulose, rather finely, confusedly punctured, with the hairs on the disc fine, shorter, and less abundant than in *pilosus*. *Declivity* arched, rather abrupt; the sutural area feebly subsulcate; the suture not elevated, third interspace distinctly, but not strongly elevated and armed with a sparse row of fine granules; the hairs much longer and more abundant than on the disc, and more abundant than in *pilosus*.

Type Locality.—Flagstaff, Arizona.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 52849.

The type bears the data "Flagstaff, Ariz., 8-14-20; R. C. Salton, Collector; Lot No. 1210." It was taken as it, together with specimens of other scolytids, settled upon objects about camp.

We thus have no record of a host plant for either of the species of *Ancyloderes*, but both the single specimen of this species and the two specimens of *pilosus* taken by the writer at Northfork, Calif., were in flight in a forest of yellow pine, *Pinus ponderosa*. It is not believed this tree is the host, however.